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NSC

Tuesday 6/15/76

10:05 Mr. Buchen asked me to call Ed McCabe and tell him that through NSC we have gotten the Ambassador at the Embassy to send an Embassy official to meet Mrs. Gerald Morgan when she arrives on the plane in Barbados.

(Apparently the Morgans loved the West Indies so much and had bought property down there and had planned to build a home there.)



Tuesday 6/15/76

9:50 Ed McCabe called to tell Mr. Buchen
that Gerald Morgan died in the West Indies --
heart attack.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

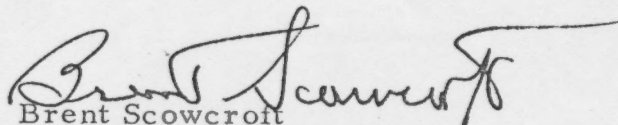
NSC
June 16, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is in response to your request for comments on H. Res. 1295.

It is our view that this resolution is an inappropriate instrument for considering the kinds of activities set forth in H. Res. 1295. We believe that, regardless of the country involved, information on any activities such as those mentioned in H. Res. 1295 should be dealt with only by the appropriate committees of Congress with due consideration for protecting against public disclosure of information which could be harmful to the nation's foreign policy and national security. In addition, the adoption of H. Res. 1295 would be wholly inconsistent with the purpose of Section 662 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. That provision, which resulted from the work of your Committee, was enacted specifically to keep Congress advised of any information such as that sought in the resolution of inquiry. If the resolution is now adopted, it would vitiate the procedures set up for this very purpose.

Based on the above consideration, it is our belief that approval of the H. Res. 1295 by the Committee on International Relations and the House of Representatives would be incompatible with the public interest.


Brent Scowcroft

The Honorable Thomas Morgan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



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Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 14, 1976

MARIAN A. CZARNECKI
CHIEF OF STAFF

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

JUN 14 1976

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request your comments on a resolution of inquiry which was introduced in the House on Friday, June 11, 1976, and referred to the Committee on International Relations.

Enclosed are two copies of the resolution, H.Res. 1295, directing the President to provide the House of Representatives certain information with respect to any payment made by the United States to influence Italian politics.

As you know, the Committee must act on this resolution within 7 legislative days beginning today. We will appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible but no later than Thursday, June 17, 1976.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Morgan

Chairman

TEM:rkbm
Enclosure

CC: The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger



74th CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H. RES. 1295

(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Harrington submitted the following resolution; which was

referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That not later than 10 days after the date of adoption of this resolution, the President shall furnish to the House of Representatives the following information:

(1) Within 5 years preceding the date on which information is furnished pursuant to this resolution and if known, has any person (including any civilian employee, member of the Armed Forces, or person under contract) acting on behalf of the United States Government or any agency or other instrumentality of the United States Government paid or offered to pay any funds, directly or indirectly--



(A) to the Italian Christian Democratic party or any member thereof, to any other political party or any other political organization in Italy or any member of any such party or organization, or to any government official or any candidate for any local or national political office in Italy; or

(B) to any newspaper, radio, television, advertising, or other media-related company or entity (or any employee or agent thereof) which has within its primary area of impact any part of Italy?

If so, for each such instance, furnish the following information to the extent known: the amount of funds involved; the date on which payment of such funds was offered and if such funds were paid, the date on which such payment was made; the identity of any person to whom payment was made and of the intended recipient of such payment; the instrumentality of the United States Government responsible for such payment; and the circumstances surrounding such payment.

(2) If known, were any individuals (A) assigned or otherwise attached to any United States embassy or



other diplomatic mission, or (B) employed by any United States or multinational corporation, involved in any way in any payment or offer described in paragraph (1) of this resolution? In addition, if known, were any funds which were involved in any such payment illegally exchanged for foreign currency either before or after any payment of such funds?

(3) Within 5 years preceding the date on which information is furnished pursuant to this resolution and if known, has any person (including any civilian employee, member of the Armed Forces, or person under contract) acting on behalf of the United States Government or any agency or other instrumentality of the United States Government participated in any meeting, discussion, or other contact with any national of Italy concerning the use of any extraconstitutional means to solve the Italian political crisis? If so, for each such instance, furnish the following information to the extent known: the identity of any person taking part in any such contact with an Italian national; the date on which such contact was made; the instrumentality of the United States Government responsible for such contact; and the circumstances surrounding such contact.

(4) Within 5 years preceding the date on which information is furnished pursuant to this resolution and if



known, has any person (including any civilian employee, member of the Armed Forces, or person under contract) acting on behalf of the United States Government or any agency or other instrumentality of the United States Government (other than any person acting in the course of an investigation of possible violations of any law of the United States) discussed, orally or in writing, with any United States or multinational corporation, or any employee or agent thereof, any payment or the offer of any payment of any funds, directly or indirectly, to any individual or entity described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of this resolution?



RESOLUTION

Directing the President to provide to the House of Representatives certain information with respect to any payment made by the United States to influence Italian politics.

By Mr. Harrington

....., 19..... —Referred to the
Committee on



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

NSC

*(see
Bicentennial)*

MEMORANDUM FOR: MILT MITLER
SUSAN PORTER

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

SUBJECT: Presentation by Prime Minister Miki
of gift from the Japanese government
to the Kennedy Center

Between the time that the President meets with Prime Minister Miki and the time of the luncheon to be held afterwards, it is planned that the Prime Minister will present a \$3 million check to the Kennedy Center for a new studio theater as the major Bicentennial gift from the Japanese government.

Roger Stevens would very much like to have Mrs. Ford, as Honorary Chairman of the Board of the Kennedy Center, receive this gift at a brief ceremony which could be attended by other members of the Board of Trustees. Although Roger Stevens is now out of the city and may not be back before June 30th, he advises me that people in his office will be available to assist in making the arrangements for attendance by members of the Board of Trustees.

cc: General Scowcroft
Jeanne Davis



NSC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEANNE DAVIS
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN T.W.B.
FROM: KEN LAZARUS
SUBJECT: ACDA's 1975 Annual Report to Congress

We have reviewed the subject report and offer the following:

(1) On page iv of the suggested Presidential letter of transmittal, we would suggest the deletion of the second sentence in the first full paragraph appearing on that page which begins with the word "Reductions". Our fear is that the statement could be quoted out of context to the detriment of the President.

(2) Although we have less concern with the actual body of the report, we have noted on the draft a number of statements which might be deleted or modified which appear on pp. 2, 3, 4-5, 7, 9, 12, 13, and 139. Again, our concern is that these statements could be quoted out of context.

I trust this satisfies your inquiry.



MEMORANDUM

3277

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 24, 1976

for Ken

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHILIP W. BUCHEN
FROM: *fn* Jeanne W. Davis *mt*
SUBJECT: ACDA's 1975 Annual
Report to Congress

Attached is ACDA's Annual Report to Congress for calendar year 1975, together with a suggested Presidential letter of transmittal. Section 50 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act requires the annual report and also requires that it be transmitted to the Congress by the President.

The Report is overdue on the Hill. May we please have your concurrence and/or comments by c. o. b. Tuesday, June 29.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEANNE DAVIS

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

SUBJECT: Gold Mercury
International Award

In reference to your memo to me on the above subject, I see no problems if the organization is not an arm of the Italian Government.



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL 2413

ADMINISTRATIVELY

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTACHMENT June 28, 1976

TO: PHILIP BUCHEN

FROM: *for* JEANNE W. DAVIS *WJD*

SUBJECT: Gold Mercury
International Award

Could you please advise us if there are any legal problems involved in the President accepting an award of the Gold Mercury.

Attachment

ADMINISTRATIVELY

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTACHMENT



ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION
June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: Mr. Clift

SUBJECT: Gold Mercury International Award

The Department of State (at Tab II) informs you that the 1976 Gold Mercury International Award has been conferred on the President by Centro Giornalistico Annali, an Italian journalistic research center in Rome, for his efforts at furthering US-Italian relations. Embassy Rome reports that the center is a respectable organization. The Presidents of Italy, France and the FRG, the Shah of Iran, the King of the Belgians and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands have received the Gold Mercury in the recent past. The award is generally accepted by the resident ambassador in Rome on behalf of the recipient.

State recommends approval for Ambassador Volpe to accept the Gold Mercury on behalf of the President in ceremonies to be held in Rome in September. I see no substantive policy problem with the President's acceptance of the award and concur with State's recommendation that Ambassador Volpe stand in for the President at the Rome ceremonies.

If you agree, the memorandum for Jeanne W. Davis' signature to State at Tab A would authorize Ambassador Volpe to accept the award on the President's behalf.

Alternatively, if you wish to bring the matter to the President's attention, for decision, the memorandum for your signature at Tab I would do so.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the memorandum at Tab A for Jeanne W. Davis' signature to State.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

GFlyn:zrw:6/24/76



MEMORANDUM FOR

**George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary
Department of State**

**SUBJECT: Gold Mercury International
Award to President
(S/S 7608509)**

This is in reply to your memorandum of April 23, 1976 on the above subject. Ambassador Velpe is requested to accept with appropriate expressions of gratitude the 1976 Gold Mercury International Award on the President's behalf at ceremonies to be held in Rome in September. The Department of State is requested to so inform Embassy Rome.

**Jeanne W. Davis
Staff Secretary**

GFlynn:nw:6/24/76



ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **Brent Scowcroft**

SUBJECT: **Gold Mercury International Award**

The Gold Mercury International Award has been conferred upon you by Centro Giornalistico Annali, a respected Italian journalistic research center in Rome, for your efforts to further US-Italian relations. The Presidents of Italy, France and the FRG, the Shah of Iran, the King of the Belgians and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands have received the Gold Mercury in the recent past. The award is generally accepted by the resident ambassador in Rome on behalf of the recipient.

I recommend that you accept the Gold Mercury Award and authorize Ambassador Volpe to act on your behalf at award ceremonies to be held in Rome in September.

RECOMMENDATION

That Ambassador Volpe accept the Gold Mercury Award on my behalf.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

GFlynn:nw:6/24/76



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Gold Mercury International Award to
President Ford

The attached letter is from Cesare Marroni, President of a journalistic research center in Rome and at one time a press spokesman for Roberto Tremelloni, a former Italian Minister of Defense.

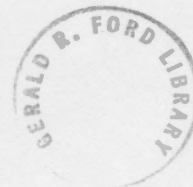
Embassy Rome reports that the Centro Giornalistico Annali is a respectable organization and that previous awards of this gold medal have been accepted by ambassadors representing their respective heads of state.

The Department of State recommends approval for Ambassador Volpe to accept this award on behalf of the President at an award ceremony to be held in September.

C. Arthur Borg
George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 55852
MM/SvR
Italian

CENTRO GIORNALISTICO ANNALI
PALAZZO BRASINI
VIA FLAMINIA, 491
00191 ROME, ITALY

THE PRESIDENT

Rome, April 7, 1976
No. 1557

Excellency:

I am deeply honored to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Gold Mercury International Award, with the unanimous consent of the Awards Committee and the Honorary Board, has decided to offer the President of the United States of America, Mr. Gerald Ford, a reproduction in fine gold of the emblem of the Gold Mercury International Award. In the past, this award has been given to the President of the Italian Republic, the Honorable Giuseppe Saragat, to the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Professor Gustav Heinemann, to the President of the French Republic, Georges Pompidou, to His Majesty Baudouin, King of the Belgians, and to His Highness Prince Bernhard of Holland, all at Rome, and was given at Brussels in 1975 to His Imperial Majesty Mohamed Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Iran.

His Excellency
John Volpe,
Ambassador of the
United States of America,
Rome.



The 1976 Gold Mercury International Award is being conferred on President Ford for his steadfast and concrete personal contribution to the development of his country and for international cooperation aimed at strengthening trade relations among many nations, and especially between our two countries.

The gold emblem of the Gold Mercury--symbol of the award which is now in its 16th edition--will be conferred next September in a meaningful and solemn ceremony.

In the sincere hope that President Ford will accept this tribute, he assured, Mr. Ambassador, of my respectful esteem and high consideration.

[Signature]

Grand Officer Cesare Marroni



Centro Giornalistico Annali

Roma

Al Presidente

00191 Roma 7 Aprile 1976

Palazzo Brasini - Via Flaminia, 491

Tel. 392613 - 394947

Sua Eccellenza
John VOLPE
Ambasciatore degli
STATI UNITI D'AMERICA
R O M A

Prot.: n. 1557 CM/ra

Eccellenza,

sono particolarmente onorato di informarla che il Consiglio di Presidenza del Gold Mercury International Award con l'unanime consenso della Commissione Centrale di Assegnazione e del Comitato Onorario di Presidenza, ha deciso di offrire al Presidente degli Stati Uniti D'America Sig. Gerald Ford, una riproduzione in oro zecchino dell'emblema del Gold Mercury International Award, come donato nel passato a Roma al Presidente della Repubblica Italiana, On.le Giuseppe Saragat, al Presidente della Repubblica Federale di Germania, Prof. Gustav Heinemann, al Presidente della Repubblica Francese Georges Pompidou, a S.M. Baldovino dei Belgi, a S.A. Principe Bernardo D'Olanda e a Bruxelles nel 1975 a S.M.I. Mohamed Reza Pahlevi, Shah d'Iran.

Il Gold Mercury International Award 1976 viene conferito al Presidente Ford per il costante e concreto contributo personale dato allo sviluppo del Suo Paese e per la collaborazione internazionale protesa al rafforzamento dei rapporti commerciali tra molte Nazioni, con particolare riguardo ai nostri due Paesi.



./.

L'emblema in oro del Gold Mercury - simbolo del Premio - giunto quest'anno alla sua XVI edizione, sarà consegnato nel settembre prossimo, nel corso di una significativa e solenne cerimonia.

Augurandoci vivamente che il Presidente Ford voglia accogliere questo omaggio, gradisca, Signor Ambasciatore, il senso della mia deferente stima e profonda considerazione.

C. Marroni

Gr. Uff. Cesare Marroni





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

7615367

FYI

NSM
4128

For filing

July 22, 1976

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Message of Thanks from King of Spain
(NSC Log No. 4128, July 17, 1976)

Attached is a copy with English translation of a note from the King of Spain thanking President Ford for his hospitality toward the King and Queen during their recent state visit to the United States. We believe no reply to this message is necessary.

Int. M. Silvers

for

C. Arthur Borg
Executive Secretary

Attachment: As stated



UNCLASSIFIED

King Juan Carlos

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1976

TO: BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

Ambassador Alba has asked that the attached letter from His Majesty King Juan Carlos be delivered to the President. I assume you will provide a translation and then submit it.



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
REFERRAL

Date: July 17, 1976
NSC log # 4128

MEMORANDUM FOR:

C. Arthur Borg
Executive Secretary
Department of State

7615367

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

To: President Gerald R. Ford
From: King Juan Carlos I
Date: June 14, 1976
Subject:

ACTION REQUESTED:

<input type="checkbox"/> Draft reply for:	<input type="checkbox"/> President's Signature
	<input type="checkbox"/> White House Staff
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct reply	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnish info copy
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Translation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommendations / Comments	<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Handling
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Information

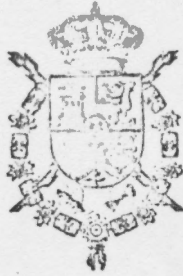
DUE DATE: July 24, 1976

COMMENTS:

Alvin D. Crow

for Jeanne W. Davis
Staff Secretary





7615367

PALACIO DE LA ZARZUELA

14 de Junio de 1976

Señor Presidente,

Deseo manifestarle, en nombre de la Reina y mio propio, nuestra más sincera gratitud por su amable hospitalidad durante nuestra reciente visita oficial a los Estados Unidos.

Siempre recordaremos con el mayor placer el afecto y simpatía que Vd. y la Señora de Ford nos han demostrado, así como las atenciones de que hemos sido objeto por parte de las autoridades y del pueblo norteamericano. Estoy seguro de que su invitación a visitar los Estados Unidos, al comienzo de mi reinado, ha venido a reforzar los lazos de amistad y entendimiento que unen a nuestras dos Naciones.

Reciba, Señor Presidente, la expresión sincera de mi más cordial amistad



A Su Excelencia Gerald R. Ford
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 57590
WD/DT
Spanish

ZARZUELA PALACE

June 14, 1976

Mr. President:

I wish to express to you, on behalf of the Queen and myself, our most sincere gratitude for your generous hospitality during our recent official visit to the United States.

We shall always remember with the greatest pleasure the friendliness and warmth that you and Mrs. Ford showed us, as well as the courtesies extended to us by the authorities and the people of the United States. I am sure your invitation to visit the United States at the beginning of my reign has strengthened the ties of friendship and understanding that link our two nations.

Accept, Mr. President, the sincere assurance of my most cordial friendship.

[s] Juan Carlos R.

His Excellency,
Gerald R. Ford,
President of the
United States of America.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

May 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BUCHEN

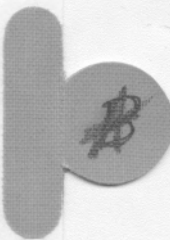
FROM: Brent Scowcroft *WAF*

SUBJECT: Visit of King and Queen of Spain

This is in response to your memorandum of April 16 advising of the Spanish Ambassador's interest in firming up the schedule for King Juan Carlos' visit this June.

The Ambassador had made this interest known to the State Department and a number of White House offices at the time. The President has since taken the decision to participate in a return dinner at the Spanish Embassy on June 3 and this decision has been conveyed to Ambassador Alba by the Department of State. Needless to say, the Ambassador is very pleased.

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL



*Staff - copy up
done
2292*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*
SUBJECT: Visit of the King and Queen of Spain

Ambassador Alba is becoming somewhat uneasy about not having enough time to prepare for the event on the evening of June 3 which would be in response to the State dinner being given by the President on June 2.

The Ambassador realizes that it may not be possible for the President to take time for a return dinner, but he would like to be able to settle upon one of the following options:

1. A return dinner with both the President and Mrs. Ford; or
2. A return dinner with Mrs. Ford present, or
3. A return dinner with the Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller taking the place of the President and Mrs. Ford; or
4. A reception that the President and Mrs. Ford would attend briefly; or
5. A reception that Mrs. Ford would attend; or
6. A reception which the Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller would attend in place of the President and Mrs. Ford.

For options 1, 2, or 3, the invitations would be for a dinner "In honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford," even though either or both may not be able to attend.



Under options 4, 5, or 6, the invitations would be similar but would, of course, specify that it is a reception. The Ambassador points out the long lead time he will need to get invitations printed and mailed.

If you can provide me with the information, I would like to pass it on to him.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1976

NSC

*(see Pres
scheduling)*

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.*

Attached are a communication and enclosures from Dillon Ripley, along with my acknowledgment. I also attach a copy of an earlier letter to Dillon from Bill Nicholson.

Anything you can do to help in arranging a visit by the group to the White House on September 26 and in encouraging Henry and the Secretary-General to become involved on October 1 will be much appreciated.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

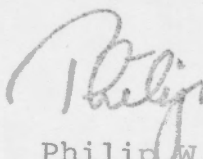
August 7, 1976

Dear Dillon:

Many thanks for your letter of July 26. I will do what I can through Brent Scowcroft to encourage participation by Secretary-General Waldheim and Secretary Kissinger in the international conference which the Smithsonian Institution will be sponsoring on October 1.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560



June 15, 1976

Dear Mr. Ripley:

Through the courtesy of Mr. Philip Buchen the President has received your letter about the group of foreign visitors who will be in Washington on September 26 to participate in the Bicentennial conference and his interest in arranging a time for the President to meet them briefly.

While a time is not foreseen when the President could greet these visitors in view of his heavy official schedule we will keep it in mind and if this should change we will be in touch with you immediately. We are bringing your desire for a tour to the attention of the appropriate office.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William W. Nicholson
Director
Scheduling Office

Mr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

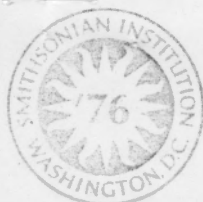
WVN:bmr

cc: Philip Buchen/Mike Farrell

cc: 2 copies Nancy Gemmell

cc: *m. Nelson*





SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

July 26, 1976

The Honorable Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Buchen:

The Smithsonian Institution, as host to a major Bicentennial conference on the theme "The United States in the World" is deeply grateful for the interest of The White House in receiving our guests on Wednesday afternoon, September 29, for a private tour. Such a special gesture of hospitality will mean a great deal to them, as well, we are sure.

Enclosed, for your information, are copies of correspondence attesting to our efforts to encourage the Secretary of State and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to participate in the closing ceremonies of the conference.

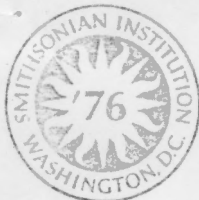
Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

Enclosures

letter to the Secretary of State
letter to the Secretary-General
of the United Nations





SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

July 26, 1976

The Honorable
Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General of
the United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Some months ago I had the pleasure of inviting you to address the 300 distinguished scholars and other experts who will be participating in a major Bicentennial conference on the theme "The United States in the World." Those planning the conference, the American Studies Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Smithsonian Institution, were most grateful for your interest in the program, and we continue to hope that you will be able to join us.

The schedule of activities for the closing day of the conference has been changed somewhat. During the morning of October 1, the conference guests will meet at the Smithsonian to summarize and discuss what transpired during the week's working sessions. At noon, the group will reconvene at the National Press Club for a final luncheon, to be climaxed by your address and a talk by The Secretary of State.

Your participation in this event would be greatly valued by all concerned. We look forward to hearing that your schedule can accommodate a Friday, October 1 luncheon with us.

Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

Enclosures
lists of participants





SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

July 26, 1976

The Honorable
Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
The Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Henry,

The program schedule for the closing day of the 1976 International Conference, "The United States in the World," has been revised somewhat. During the morning of Friday, October 1, the conference participants will meet at the Smithsonian to summarize and discuss what transpired during the week's working sessions. At noon, the group will reassemble at the National Press Club for a final luncheon, to be highlighted by your address and a talk on the work of the United Nations by Secretary-General Waldheim.

Your participation in this event would be greatly valued by all concerned, and I hope that the new timing and setting will increase the chances of your joining us.

Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary





The Smithsonian Institution, The American Studies Association,
The American Council of Learned Societies
announce their joint Bicentennial program

The United States in the World

An international conference examining American cultural influences in other societies

Program Committee: Daniel Aaron, for the American Council of Learned Societies
William Goetzmann, for the American Studies Association
Nathan Reingold, for the Smithsonian Institution

In cooperation with the Council on International Exchange of Scholars, the National
Endowment for the Humanities, and the U.S. Department of State

September 26—October 1, 1976

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM NICHOLSON

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

Attached is correspondence from S. Dillion Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, who is requesting a visit for a group of foreign guests, along with American hosts, who will be in Washington to participate in the Bicentennial conference, to the White House Rose Garden to hear the President and later to view the public rooms.

As he indicates, a similar tour was arranged this year for a group of International Students, copy attached.

I have not responded to the Secretary and would appreciate it if you would do so, and kindly provide my office with a copy of your reply.

Attachments

cc: Mike Farrell





SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

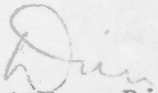
The Honorable Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. ^{Philip} Buchen,

I understand that last year Justice Stewart arranged through you for the highly successful International Student Day to be observed by a visit to the White House rose garden to hear the President, and later to admire the public rooms. You will see by the enclosed copy of my letter to Dr. Marrs that the Smithsonian now is requesting a similar opportunity on behalf of several hundred distinguished foreign guests, along with American hosts, who will be in Washington to participate in the Bicentennial conference, "The United States in the World."

In view of the September 26 date being so close to the election, I presume that President and Mrs. Ford would be too busy to greet the visitors. The guests would be delighted, of course, by a surprise if their schedule would permit an appearance.

Sincerely yours,


S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

Enclosures



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *R*
SUBJECT: Army Special Operations
Field Office in Berlin

I am returning to you the Action Memorandum on the above subject which has been prepared for you to send to the President.

I do concur in the action recommended. I do, however, point out that the National Security Decision Memorandum which you recommend be signed by the President has been drafted so as to call for your signature rather than the President's, and I assume that this was done in error.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCONFIDENTIAL

September 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*
SUBJECT: Arab Boycott Legislation

We are faced with two probable pieces of anti-Arab boycott legislation in the Tax Bill and in the Export Administration Act. Administration officials (mainly Treasury and State) have maintained strong opposition to such legislation as directed by you in May, but there appears to be strong Congressional sentiment in favor of quite restrictive provisions.

We have reached a point where you may wish to review available options. Briefly, these are:

- Maintain a position of strong opposition, and express no interest in associating the Administration with a compromise. In this option, whatever emerges from the Congress would then be reviewed by you in the context of your decisions on the overall Tax Reform Bill and the Export Administration Act Extension Bill.
- Signal the Administration's willingness to examine legislation being proposed, and authorize Administration officials to try to promote compromise. This would probably mean that we would have to actively associate ourselves with one version against another more stringent version, to minimize the damage. This would be a major change in policy with its attendant consequences in moderate Arab states.
- A middle ground: Possibly a posture of passive acquiescence on some pieces of legislation (e. g. a modified version of the Tax Bill provision) while maintaining strong opposition to the most damaging bills (e. g., the Rosenthal amendment to the Export Act.)

CONFIDENTIALDECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4.

MR 92-48, #10 NSC 24. 4/28/95

By KBH, NARA, Date 5/23/95

Copy
Baker
mtg
2pm
9/4/76

A discussion of pending legislation follows and possible courses of action follow:

1. Tax Bill -- Ribicoff Amendment: The Senate Finance Committee overwhelmingly adopted a Ribicoff amendment to the Tax Bill designed to penalize U. S. firms complying with, or participating in, the Arab boycott of Israel. The penalty for broadly defined boycott-related activities by U. S. firms would be denial of substantial tax benefits: DISC, foreign tax credits, denial of deferral and foreign earned income exemption.

Last week, we continued to oppose this provision. Chairmen Long and Ullman were inclined toward some compromise; in the absence of an Administration proposal they went along with a compromise worked out that was adopted in only a "conceptual" form this week (September 1). While details are lacking, the initial assessments of this "compromise" indicate it is preferable to the original Ribicoff Amendment (it limits tax sanctions to specific transactions). There are indications since then that Senator Long might still be interested in an Administration proposal. The conference reconvenes Wednesday, September 8 and could complete action at this time.

2. Export Administration Act Extension Amendments: The Senate passed this legislation on August 27 (65 to 11) with a Stevenson anti-boycott amendment. The provisions would require public disclosure of reports by U. S. firms (to the Commerce Department) of the receipt of, and degree of compliance with, boycott-related requests and prohibit boycott-related refusals-to-deal among U. S. firms.

The House bill, reported but not yet passed, contains a far more restrictive Rosenthal/Bingham amendment regarding the boycott. This provision would prohibit any compliance with boycott-related requests by U. S. firms (the Stevenson bill would only require public disclosure of the degree of compliance). While the Senate bill would prohibit one U. S. firm from refusing to deal with another U. S. firm, the House version would prohibit refusals-to-deal with a boycotted country, a business or national of a boycotted country or any concern which has, does or intends to do business with a boycotted country.

Our original intention was to seek delay of the House bill in committee long enough to preclude passage of anything but a simple extension of the EAA authority (which expire September 30). Chairman Morgan initially concurred in this strategy, but he was forced to proceed with mark-up, at which time the Bingham-Rosenthal amendment was adopted by a vote of 27 to 1. The bill was ordered reported on September 1.

A last-ditch effort to have the bill sequentially referred to the JCAE due to the nuclear export provisions is still possible. But full House action could occur next week with a conference shortly thereafter.

OPTIONS

1. Continued opposition:

Pros

-- Such a position would have the virtue of consistency and demonstrate the integrity of our arguments that legislation is unnecessary, and highly adverse to our foreign policy interests.

-- In particular with respect to the tax bill, it maintains our position that such boycott legislation is an inappropriate use of our tax law for non-tax purposes -- a point on which Secretary Simon feels especially strong.

-- It would demonstrate our reliability to Arab states; from a foreign policy point of view, State has argued that it is preferable for the Administration to remain firm despite the consequences, than to be seen as "caving in".

-- Treasury and State believe that nothing will be gained at this point by offering to compromise, because legislation, most likely in unacceptable form, is inevitable.

Cons

-- We may be faced with the worst-case legislation in both the Tax Bill and EAA.

-- A compromise might be successful in diluting the worst aspects of proposed legislation.

-- Refusal to compromise risks simplistic criticism that the Administration condones boycott practices.

2. Signal an interest in compromise on both the Tax Bill and the Export Administration Act. This would involve authorizing direct Administration contact with Long to ascertain whether further compromise on the tax bill is still possible; if so, we need to have an acceptable proposal which has not been developed. One possibility would involve endorsement of the Stevenson version in the EAA, and working on the new version of Ribicoff.

Pros

-- We are in a position where some boycott legislation is inevitable; thus the effort to compromise could minimize the longer-term effects on our ability to do business in the Arab world.

Cons

-- We sacrifice a strongly held past position and appear inconsistent in the face of pressure.

-- An acceptable compromise is dubious.

-- If we stand firm and lose, the Arabs will take note of the strong position we took. If we compromise and still lose, the Arabs will take note of both our failure to stick with our position and the resulting objectionable legislation.

If a compromise effort seems desirable, we have the following possibilities:

1. Respond to Senator Long's desire for an Administration Proposal on the Tax Bill, but resist the provisions of the Export Administration Act, and be prepared for a veto.

-- We might obtain further modifications of the Ribicoff amendment, achieving something we could live with.

-- Moreover, there is still a chance that House passage or the conference on the EAA could still be delayed, and if not, the restrictions on nuclear exports may warrant consideration of a veto.

2. Alternatively, let matters run their course in respect to the Tax Bill; but offer subtle or open endorsement of the Stevenson approach in the EAA.

CONFIDENTIAL

5

-- Since conferees have already tentatively adopted a compromise formulation in the tax bill, it may be too late to make an impact on this position but an endorsement of the Stevenson amendment may be the only means of assuring that this version rather than the harsher Bingham-Rosenthal version prevails in conference.

Department Positions

As of now Secretaries Simon and Kissinger advocate opposing any anti-boycott provisions. Secretary Richardson favors the Stevenson Amendment as the least damaging.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1976

VSC

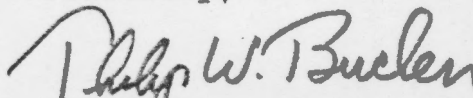
Dear Mr. Johnston:

Thank you for your letter of September 3 concerning your fiancée, Miss Ileana Marina Zarifopol, and your efforts to secure a marriage permit from the Romanian Council of State.

In response to your request, I have confirmed with the Department of State that steps are being taken in support of Miss Zarifopol's application. The consular staff of the Embassy in Bucharest is well aware of your fiancée's case and is making a continuing effort on her behalf. The Embassy has intervened with the Romanian Government on several occasions, reminding them that the case continues to hold the interest of a number of members of Congress.

I am advised by the Department that unfortunately a delay of eight months or more is, in fact, not uncommon before the Romanian Government will issue approval for a marriage between a Romanian citizen and an American. However, I am also assured that persistence through the channels already being used to press for a favorable decision on your behalf normally leads to approval. I have urged the State Department to continue pursuing the matter until you and your fiancée obtain the approval you seek.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Kenneth R. Johnston
Professor of English
Associate Dean
College of Arts & Sciences
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401



NSC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1976

MEMO FOR: PHIL BUCHEN
FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG

Bobbie

On September 8, you asked me to handle a letter to you from Kenneth Johnston. I did so and received the attached memo from Jeanne Davis today. Luraner has typed the NSC suggested draft response in final form, and I recommend you sign it. (TWB A)

Attachments

*Signed
J.P.*



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

NSC# 5036

(Correspondence Referral)

Date: September 22, 1976

TO: BOBBI GREENE KILBERG

FROM: JEANNE W. DAVIS *WJD*

REFERENCE: *for*

To: Philip Buchen Date: September 3, 1976
Kenneth R. Johnston, Associate Dean, College of
From: Arts and Sciences, Indiana University

Subject:

Writes to ask that Mr. Buchen have the President intercede with Romanian officials to obtain permission for Mr. Johnston to marry a Romanian citizen.

Comment:

This is in response to your memorandum to Bud McFarlane of September 8, 1976.

A draft reply is attached at Tab A. The incoming letter is attached at Tab B.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1976

*copy up
Sept. 50*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BUD MCFARLANE

FROM:

BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG

B.K.

Attached is a letter which Phil Buchen received from Kenneth Johnston, a professor of English at Indiana University. Johnston is seeking permission from the Rumanian Council of State to marry his fiance and to have her emigrate from Rumania to the United States. What if anything could we properly do on Mr. Johnston's behalf?

Attachment



INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Department of English

BALLANTINE HALL

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

September 3, 1976

TEL. NO. 812-337-8224



Mr. Philip Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Buchen:

I am writing to ask a political favor--something I have never done. Furthermore, I am presuming to write to you on the basis of an extremely remote "connection" between us. Although I'm embarrassed to be doing this, I assure you it is only because it is for me a life-or-death matter.

I am the nephew of George B. Nelson of Grand Rapids. During a recent family reunion when everyone was reminiscing about "who knew Jerry Ford 'way back when," my uncle said he had been in something called the Dutch Tavern Club when plans were being laid for Mr. Ford's first run-for Congress. He mentioned your name, and told about some incident just after the war when you and he were trying to get the O.P.A. to loosen its price controls. I don't know if you recall my uncle, or how much he might have been exaggerating. He later ran unsuccessfully for mayor, and had a son just my age who died of cancer at about age 14; we had been like brothers. Another uncle of mine, Ted Johnston (formerly with Winters & Crampton and the Jarvis Corp.) was also at the reunion, and seemed to recognize what my Uncle George was talking about. Neither of them know I am writing to you. I lived in Grand Rapids from 1943 to 1949 when my late father, Martin M. Johnston, was among other things director of the Central Reformed Church choir and the Schubert Club.

Whatever the status of these unimportant recollections, I am presuming on them to ask you if you could get President Ford to say only the word or two that would be needed to help me get my fiancée out of Eastern Europe.

Since last March she has been trying to get permission from the Romanian Council of State to marry me. The excellent staff of the U.S. Embassy has been doing everything they can to get action on the case, but so far to no avail. Now, as you know, hearings are being held in Congress for the renewal of Romania's MFN treaty with the U.S. I am fearful that once this treaty is renewed the Romanian government will not feel greatly obliged to take any prompt action on pending marriage and emigration cases, but might be content to let them hang until the next treaty-renewal, or until the Belgrade conference on the Helsinki agreement, scheduled for next summer.

I cannot easily face the prospect of waiting so long. I believe

intervention. First, I am older (38) than the normal applicant in this situation. Second, I have two 6-year-old boys by my first marriage. I am caring for them myself, but they sorely need the presence of a stepmother in the home. Third, one of the boys is an adopted bi-racial child, and this raises extra problems that make the establishment of a normal domestic environment crucial. For myself, since I am in love, I suppose I could say, romantically, that I could wait forever; but for my boys I must plead some special consideration.

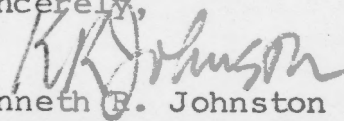
I know very well that it is not usual for the President to intervene on behalf of particular individuals. But I also know that were he to say a single sentence on this matter either to Romanian Ambassador Corneliu Bogdan or to U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, the case would be resolved almost immediately, as a presidential or diplomatic courtesy.

Needless to say, there is no particular problem at issue in my fiancee's application. If she lived in a free country we'd have been married long ago. It is simply the policy of the Romanian government to discourage marriages with foreigners by making people wait until they get discouraged. As you might guess from all I have invested in this, we are not about to become discouraged. The U.S. Embassy says 8 months is the "normal" waiting time in these cases. All I am asking, in fact, is assurance of this "normal" treatment: 8 months from March is November, which means I could go to Bucharest to marry her during Thanksgiving vacation. (Then, of course, she has to wait again for permission to emigrate, but this is "only" about two months.)

If you could give some help in this desperate situation, we would be eternally grateful. My fiancee's name is Ileana Marina Zarifopol and her file number at the Romanian Council of State is: II/A 10484 1976. She has already been approved by the U.S. Immigration Service (File No. A22 280 689). Our case is well known by the Embassy staff in Bucharest, and I am personally friendly with Ambassador Barnes. But almost nothing is accomplished in Romania without political influence, and the present case is no exception.

I shook the President's hand during his visit to Bucharest in July of '75, amusing him by saying I was the "Furniture City" delegate. I hope you will not take amiss my efforts to play upon old G.R. memories in hopes of rescuing my ^{life} from the snarls of Communist bureaucracy.

Sincerely,


Kenneth R. Johnston
Professor of English
Associate Dean, College of Arts & Sciences



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/20/76

Laura said Mr. Buchen sent to General Scowcroft a letter he had received from a fellow in Rhodesia a couple of weeks ago, and it had stayed on his desk for a while and then went into his outbox ----- now they can't find it.

I took down a copy of the attached.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1976

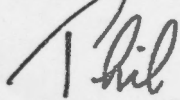
Dear Bob:

It was heartwarming to read the letter written to you by Mr. Wetmore of Rhodesia. I have passed it on to General Brent Scowcroft, the President's Adviser on National Security Affairs.

I am jealous that Bunny is having the opportunity to see you and Miriam this week. I only wish I could be there also; but, as you can imagine, we are very busy here.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Charles R. Evenson
Exhibitors Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

*Evenson,
Chas. R.*



2 Wetmore Close,
Highlands,
RHODESIA.

September 26, 1976. *not in 1976*

Dear Bob,

It has been some time since we last corresponded but the speed with which events have been taking place over the past couple of months has made writing hardly necessary or appropriate. However, I feel the point has been reached for me to drop you a line.

Unless my imagination is fooling me and at the risk of appearing naive, I believe Dr. Kissinger has proved to be a great friend of Rhodesia. For him and the United States to have become involved in our problem has been well worth all the anxiety we have been through. Indeed I see the hand of providence in the fact that we did not reach a settlement earlier and the tribulation we have endured has cemented an even stronger foundation on which ^{to} our future. There are still problems to be faced and overcome but the goal to which we have been and are striving is now so much more purposeful. My faith in the great future before us is stronger than ever.

My only fear has been that Marxism would overtake us but only because of the Soviet machinations of evil so close to our borders - the great armoury of captured war materiel of Russian origin used by the terrorists is staggering proof of this. Intuition tells me we will no longer have to deal with this risk with one hand tied behind our back.

The primary purpose of this letter, Bob, is to thank you for the valuable part you have played in helping to bring about the new situation. The world-wide attention which has been given to the issue for so long will ensure the events of the past few days becoming of historical significance.

In case you should picture otherwise, may I say that the whole country has reacted very calmly so far with no manifest signs of jubilation or opposition : a good augury.

Monica joins me in sending you and all your good friends our very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Dick

(R B N Wetmore)

Mr. Charles R. Evenson,
Exhibitors Building,
Grand Rapids, MICHIGAN 49502



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *?*

On Thanksgiving Day, the EPS received delivery from Dick Gregory of the attached documents contained in an envelope addressed to the President, which is also attached.

I assume a reply should be sent by the President or, in his behalf, and that it should be drafted by you.

Attachments

Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1976.

President Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.

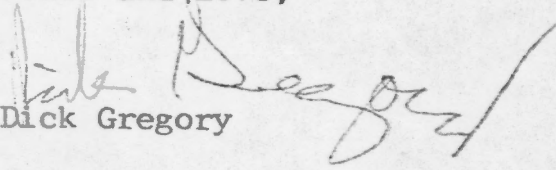
Dear President Ford,

On this Thanksgiving Day, I am leading a demonstration to call attention to the inhumane conditions under which Black South Africans are now living. It is my hope that America with all its wealth and abundance will reach out to those suffering under white minority rule in South Africa. The United States has always been an example of freedom and democracy in the western world, therefore it would be fitting at this time if our government would lend moral and spiritual support to those political leaders in South Africa who are working for a positive change. It would also be appropriate if our government would display some concern to those helpless victims of apartheid who continue to fear for their lives while attempting to gain social, economic, and political freedom.

Our presence at the White House and at the South African Embassy today indicates our genuine love and concern for our fellow brothers and sisters in South Africa. We hope that you will encourage continued American concern.

May you and your family have a most enjoyable holiday.

Peace and Love,


Dick Gregory

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

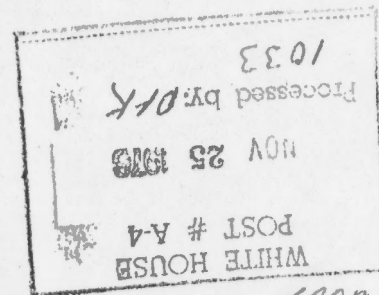
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1976

We are here, as much in prayer as in protest, to say to the world on this day for giving thanks, that we are grateful that, physically and spiritually, we are able to ask God and His people all over the world to consecrate this day as a holy day, not merely a holiday. We are here on behalf of those courageous and suffering South Africans who have been jailed, beaten, ostracized and villified, jailed, made the victims of false charges and false "suicides" in jail as punishment for their crime of speaking, writing, acting and otherwise witnessing for justice. South Africa today is the last bastion of bigotry on this planet where racial injustice is undergirded by immoral and inhuman laws. It is the last outpost in the world which -by statute- forbids decent and natural communion between people whose skin color differs. South Africa is to the world what Mississippi once was to America. So long as law immundated inhumanity in Mississippi, it was difficult for the world to understand that lawful prejudices in places like Mississippi camouflaged unlawful bigotry in Boston and Louisville, Kentucky and scores of other so-called enlightened cities, many of them in the North once believed to be liberal. We pledge to continue to work and speak and pray and demonstrate not only against South Africa and its racialism, but also against those supporting forces here in America and elsewhere in the world. Dr. King spoke of injustice anywhere being a threat to injustice everywhere. John Donne emphasized that no man is an island and, although we hear people in high places proclaiming peace in our nation there is no peace for peace - as it has been truly said - is not merely the absence of war but the presence of justice. We ask all who love honor and justice and peace to witness in whatever way they can for the salvation of South Africa's beleaguered people and for the land they love well enough to express that love in defiant and martyred suffering.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Dick Gregory, 617:224-6706
Plymouth, Mass. 02360

President Gerald R. Ford
THE WHITE HOUSE



Received FROM
Dick GREGORY
AT 10 32 11/25/76
By OFFICER KRAVOS.

MR Bucken notified at home 1101 hrs 11/25
Leave letter on His Desk CAPT McH. Bridle

also

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: PHILIP W. BUCHEN *T?*

SUBJECT: NSDM 335

With this memorandum, I am returning to you the draft memorandum that you had proposed for the President which deals with NSDM 335 and the original of your memorandum to the President of August 12, 1976, bearing the initials of the President.

In addition, I am returning the copy furnished me of the Bob Ellsworth letter to you dated January 14, 1977. It is my understanding from the discussions we had this morning that you will cover this matter, along with another matter, in an instrument to be signed by the President which will direct that the issues involved be studied by the appropriate officials. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I will not take any further steps in regard to the matter dealt with in the materials I am returning.

Attachments

cc: Sam Hoskinson

